SPIRITUAL VIBRATIONS. " Serran, sister, say canst thou Hear me fondly calling now Sister, sister, I would fain Call thee back to earth again ; Wilt thou list me, sister dear, Dweller in a higher sphere ? Dost thou know no spirit-tone Which can make thy presence known?" Here I paused-a rushing sound Like soft wings was heard around, And my heart seemed borne above By its deep and yearning love; Then upon the casement fell Spirit-tones I knew full well. And by this sweet, mystic sign, Heavenly thoughts I could divine Then she told-my sister dear-Of that bright and better sphere; Of the great harmonious band That enjoy the Spirit land; Of that bliss that doth transcend All we mortals comprehend; Whispered she of that sweet care That surrounds us everywhere-Breathing in our dreams at night; Blessing morn with calm delight; Giving joy throughout the day Earth can never take away : Lingering with the sunset hour To display its sweetest power; Blending with the twilight hues: Falling gently with the dews: Fifting breeze, and air, and sky, With its holy ministry.

O! were hearts attuned to truth Upward from their earliest youth, Then this earth, so dark and drear, Would put on an atmosphere Sensitive to tones that tell Where our "loved and lost ones" dwell, Spiritual, like those I hear When I call my sister dear-Olorious, heavenly vibrations, Potent influence 'gainst temptations. In this air of purity, Orime would vanish, Sorrow die Ignorance and fear and pain Would not visit earth again : Generous kearts no more be torn Weary spirits cease to mourn ; Rarth, and air, and sky, and sea, Tuneful harp-strings then would be-All responsively would thrill To our Heavenly Father's skill.

EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN.

Art in Paris-Preparations for the Fite-The Opera and Its Effects-The Currenal Ball and Processim-The Late E. P. Deacon in Paris-The Refugees-Issuit to the Officers of the St. Lawrence-A Chapter on the Exponention connected therewith-Gaines and Spiendors of this Capital. Parls Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pants, Thursday, April 3. It would advance Art many years in America if a few days savings from city taverns were devoted to copying the details of the annual splendors of the 4th of May here. Last year the head of the Fine Arts received models from the leading artists; the result was on the Place de la Concorde a magnificent display that certainly has had no equal in history, for there never was such another platform for such a thing as that lying being, the Tuileries, and the Arch of Triumphand the Church of the Madeleine, and the Chamber of Deputies. The first note of preparation for the fete is already again sounded. In the front of the Madeleine will be placed immense statues of Charity, Hope and Faith, and vases with flowers. On the Arch of Triumph will be placed a colessal chariot of Victory, after the mode designed for the completion of the work. The round point of the Elysian Fields will present a statue of Napoleon, formerly designed for the lavalides. Around it will be statues of Duroc, Lannes, Beauharnais, Ney, Dessaix, and Kléber. The avenue of the Elysian Fields will be decorated with eighteen statues, with a socie of eighteen feet. These will be of Corneille, Jacquart, Pa pin, Jean Goujon, Molière, Jeanne D'Arc, Turenne, Poussin, Turgot, Bayard, Jean Bart, Dugay, Trouin, Duguesclin, Catinat, Condité, Richelieus athieu Mole, Seguier. The colonnade of the legislative palace will be completed by two vast circular wings, after the façade of St. Peters. Above will be groups. On the Concord Bridge which runs from the Chamber to the place, will be the fireworks. A temple of Neptune will be constructed, and henor done to the genius of Navi-gations. A steam engine will cause a cascade. A stand will be built on the Quai D Orsay to hold 20,000 persons. The Place will be splendidly decorated, and new improvements in lighting up will afford a same parail ford a sans pareil Here is a standard for Art in a great city

But in America, when did ever an artist ait in the City Councils or the Board of Aldermen, to infuse the spirit of Immertal Art into vulgar tra-

dition and trafficking ugliness?

Now at long last there seems to be a chance of baving an Art center in New-York. The Opera is the common altar upon which music, poetry and painting are laid. Nay, more, standards of architecture are therein found, to which our cities are strangers. This common altar let us raise unattempted—only triumphant ignorance and want of taste can let it fall through. With a grand opera house, New-York would attract and keep thousands of strangers to see sights, if not keep thousands of strangers to see sights if not to hear sounds; to witness historical and dramatie representations. This opera house would be a on flame of art wherein torches could lighted for the art-penetralia of each family. The material and immaterial—business and taste, would be alike seconded by it. Art would docay in France without the Grand Opera: that is the verifying principle. Under Leo the Tenth, the verifying principle. Under Leo the Tenth, the Spirit of Faith, the aspiring architecture of the the splendid dramatic ceremonials had a similar The faith of medical times has passed away. All the world questions and dissents. To keep in the traces of the beautiful it now must have a week day standard. It must have place wherewith a magic wand history starts in to life—where toga and armor are revived—where the regions of fancy are mimicked—where passion is idealised—where music breathes a mysterious being through it all. Such a temple we have never had in America. We have had hobbling imitations; small blunderings; poverty stricken ttempts; but never the great, the epic, the

There has been a brilliant carnival. Paris must be amused. Tradition calls for it. We must no believe in the force of Nature or the bravery words, says Machiavelli, unless custom comes to second them. Dynasties change; custom remains. The workman, socialist or not, will have his sport. So be dresses up fantastically, the gentleman does the same, masks that no one may know him, and enters under full sail for intrigue. No matter in how large masses the French are thrown togeth er, there is never any radeness. This is reserved for the wonderful Anglo-Saxon. At the Academic Ball there were about 500 dancers, and 200 in the orchestra; this did not include the promenadors. It is understood that all persons disguised, or in fancy dressed fanciful, have the right to do odd things. Frenchmen will meet and carry on a sham conversation, such as some but Frenchmen can; or they will banter or rally, always provided they are in the costume for so doing; or they commence the attack upon some one a la bourgeois. Morning was far advanced before the ball was over, as it began after the Opera.

was over, as it began after the Opera.

During the day, Mi-Careme, there were masks in the streets, and the numerous washerwomen and girls on the Seine chose their queens and went to mass in procession. This is a time hon-ored custom; and has probably existed for a thousand years. Nothing is more curious than to observe how poor, hard working people stick to their little fête days, and endeavor to sweeten soil by a generous relaxation. Whatever else the Government does, it lets these alone, and enourages them even.

I perceive in the newspapers a notice of the death of my old friend Edward Preble Deacon, of Boston. The deceased deserves more than a common notice. He was not an artist, but nature de signed him for one. In taste for Art he was al-

most beyond competition among his contemporary amateur countrymen. This taste was ac rary amateur countrymen. The part Europe quired after he grew up and visited Europe quired after he grew up his part. With great showing a rare quality on his part. With great care he made, for an American, an unequaled collection of artistic objects especially furniture of the highest style of Art, from Louis XIV up to this time. It was sent to New-York, and while in a store house was burnt. He retu and with great industry and skill, after the Revolution of February, made another museum—it may be so called. Such standards of beauty are necessary to our advancing tasts, and Mr Deacon, beyond every other American, knew how to col-lect them. I could not but admirathe enthusiasm of one who seemed to me a doomed man; the manner in which he ransacked Paris—denuded the walls of condemned chateaux for their wood work—selected paintings, vases, regal clocks and furniture, and all with unerring talent. These standards of beauty remain for the com-munity of his adoption. Peace to a generous

The London Times mentions a thing, hoping it is not true for the honor of English hospitality, that the members of the United Service Club have refused to extend to the U.S. Navy Officers of the St Lawrence, the usual civility given to foreign officers of having the run of the Club during their stay. The reason assigned for this is, that the officers of the St. Lawrence have been engaged in mercantile service! The taking part engaged in mercantile service: Addeding in anything industrial—contributing to Production and Wealth, opposed to War, Murder and Robbery, is deemed by these journeymen butchers as diabonorable, and a slight is accordingly put upon the contribution of the contributio the officers so degrading themselves. For the same reason, when Mr. McGregor, the illustrious statician rose in Parliament the other day, speak on Fox Maule's military estimates whi allow of no reduction in soldiers or boxes, he was greeted with general laughter by the 150 military gentlemen and others who fill the privileged pla

ces; and the Britannia newspaper stigmatised him as "a Glasgow bagman."

I wrote a year ago at great length historical and international reasons for our having nothing to do with the World's Exposition, taking the ground that Industry was despised in England and that Field Marshal Prince Albert belonged to a class who looked upon work as beneath a gentleman. If there were any thing wanting to gentleman. If there were any thing wanting to show that I was right in the view taken, it would be the above fact from The Times. There is no doubt of its truth. It may raise a storm by which it will be shuffled away, but the infamous thing yet remains on record. An American Consul in England said to me some years ago: "My position is very unpleasant here. On great occasions, I is very unpleasant here. am seated at the right hand of this or that dign tory, and am toasted as the American Consul but because I am engaged in trade I am not included in the society which is looked Now let those persons in New York themselves on being in trade, upon who pride themselves on fetching and carrying English goods, and opposing a Tariff for Protection on the principle of Protec-tion, remember that they are looked upon in England as a sort of upper lacqueys. Extraordinar riches may sometimes change this relation be cause brute wealth in the present disorganised state of society is power, but the fact remains that all the Americans who are so blind to their true dignity as to take part in this World's Exhibition are held in dishonor because they are Traders and Mechanics. There is a yard stick aristocracy in New-York, that is confounded in England with men that sew and hammer, and the sooner we find out the fact the better. The miserable pride of the Norman barons and their satellites deserves a rebuke. It could be readily administered by our cutting off the cotton trade auddenly, which would throw four million Englishout of employ; and by the North taxing them-selves 70 millions for the crop, which would be made up in the increased immigration. If we had ever been properly represented in England this neult would never have taken place; but it serves us right. We have been called tufthunters in private—diplomatic monkeys in London of the English and we rush to this grand Charlatan Exhibition of hypocritical and decaying Baronial rufflianism as though it were prompted by a generous and religious idea, when it is nothing more than a German Prince's terror of the Revolution which he knows will soon burst out on the Conti-nent, first in Paris, then in Germany, then in Italy, then perhaps in England. I rejoice that we have received such an insuit. We have invited it by condescending to send over our mechanics, citi-zens and sovereigns, to work along with English footmen. There can be no generous cooperation by England with America, because the people of England are not represented, and rate as peddlers in the eyes of the Norman Barons and their par venu tondies, law lords and the sons of manufacturers who have loaned the Government money war times and got baronetcies therefor.

-Great efforts are being made to introduce flax culture into England. In the North of Ireland acres have been sown. On this subject, Americans are not idle since the discovery privately been sent from Europe.

privately been sent from Europe.

—The Landon Examiner states that it has reasons for believing that the Bishop of London has some years received not less than ±80,000. The English should adopt a jackass for their national arms, seeing how they let hypocrites swindle them, all because they are loyal. The Line is extrainly mall approach. on is certainly mal apropos.

The French Chambers have been debating at

large on the Beet sugar question. I shall send you at length a resume of the statistics and the

arguments produced.

—The French Exposition of Paintings is still

open. Among the most admired pictures are the Last Call for the victims of the Reign of Terror, by Muller, a picture representing the Prison of St. Lazarre filled with men and women, old and St. Lazarre filled with men and women, old and young,—haggard looks, wild bloodshot eyes, infinite terrors, while the agent of the guillotine calls out their carrest the state of the guillotine calls. nite terrors, while the agent of the guillotine calls out their names and they are borne out to death. Another represents The Voluntary Enrolment of the Revolution—Marat on one side heading lads enlisted—a young lady throwing her infant into her husband's arms—the Mayor of Paris as saying: "The country will adopt the orphans of those they work her than the naviling where he stands a that perish," and on the pavilion where he stands a superscription: "Citizens, the country is in dan-ger"—Louis XVI mounted—Madame Roland applauding, in a tribune, &c. Another picture is th execution of the victims at Nantzthe guillotine are seen, and several victims are on them: a mother and three beautiful daughters are in the agonies of despair at the foot, their turn coming the executioner is cool, and the soldiers iron. Indeed there seems quite an awakening of rob. Indeed there seems quite an award of revolutionary reminiscences in the paintings—for political effect. A few religious inquisitions and massacres would be a good offset. Several cabinet pictures by Messonnier are exquisite one sold for 17,000 france: it was a few inches square. This artist copies from Nature with aplendid elaboration: in his style he cannot be surpassed. Much contartety of criticism exists as to a Dead Christ with Mary and Mary Magdelen-by Clesinger. Some pronounce it magnifi-cent-a great work of Art-others condemn the features of Christ and say the expression of the Magdalen is that of a woman in love. A sea view, by Gudin carries this species of painting as far Some beautiful cattle pieces by Rosa Bonheur, sustains ber reputation. The bronzes are in the best style of Art, and the architectural drawings and designs not surpassed. There are several colossal statues a concours, representing the Republic. As they cannot all be adopted, one of them would fit for one of our capitals. There is a bronze horse, full size. I think his legs too short. There are several full sized bears; one of them clutching an Indian who after dabbing with pitiless wit the leading paintings to see

point of them one must see the originals.

The northern wing of the Louvre was never completed, though the southern, facing the north quai of the Seine, is complete and joins the Tuileries at right angles. This unfinished portion gigantic signs in freeco, directing persons to shope in all darts of the city. Now, as the Louvre is to be complete-an immense task-they are pulling own these bouses. Quick is the work. Charitari representing a man coming home at night and asking for his house: the policeman abows him a heap of stones, the work of the po-tent demolition government. Mais, Monsieur. Another is going into his chamber and finds neither ceiling nor outer walls.

The Washington Telegraph of Monday says-"The Cuban Expedition now on foot, to be headed by Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, -"The Cuban Expedition now on foot, is said and a Senor Gonzales, of Havana. It is said, also the enterprise, which has for its object the conferring of liberty upon the Cubans.

SCHNES AND THOUGHTS IN BUROPE.

BY AN AMERICAN, (G. H. Calvert,) PART .. II.

[Communicated for The Tribune.] With an ever deeper embrace, Art encircles her elder sister, Nature; the two co-working with man for his deliverance. The highest service of practical art is to bring men together. For this, greater instruments are needed in the modern enlarged field than in the ancient confined one -Types, steam, electricity, these are the mighty modern instruments. They are at once the signs and means of elevation. They are cause after having been effect. These great tools are but growths, elongations of the intellect, -helps which in its fullness, it contrives for itself. All machines are but man-made figures, legs, eyes, ears-Thence, the mind that has not swelled to the want of them cannot use them. What are types or the telescope in the hands of the savage? And thence the degree of activity wherewith these tools are plied, marks the rank of nations in the scale of humanity. Pass from the heart of Russia to the heart of England, from the sterile animalism of Africa to the affluent humanity of America. In Africa types and steam are unknown; in Russia they are still in embryo; in Engand and America, to arrest them for a day were strest and confuse the great currents of life bey denote moral as well as intellectual activity in productive action there is always virtue he most selfish workers carry forward undesigndly the common cause. Life is movement. On the earth Man is the

center of life. For invigorating, multiplyin beautifying life, all Nature is at his service. first he uses partially, grossly, passively, only her palpable simple qualities. Compare the tools and the work done with them, of the savage, with the tools and work of the civilized.

The subtler his agents, the more intense is man's gain of power. Who can compute what he has gained by steam? Enter a crowded Capitol by night, to learn what a centupled flood of light comes from the imponderable substance. What are battering rams to gun powder, whose terrible force is in the sudden liberation of a gas. Subtler than either, Electricity—now our post-man—has a speed which cannot be calculated Subtlest of all, master of them all, clutching their Subtlest of all, master of them all, cutching their combined force in its grasp, outsiming the Sun, outrunning the electric flash, in resources infinite, in power immeasurable, is the mind of Man! the center, summit, and consummation of earthly beings, the quintessence of things, the jewel of the world, the citadel of humanity, the final superiative the attractive the honoidness reconnected the combined of the combined of the combined of the citadel of humanity, the final superiative the attractive the honoidness reconnected the combined of the citadel of humanity. tive in nature, the boundless receptacle, the exhaustless source, whither and whence, backward and forward, flow the streams of the multiplex movement which we call the world, - the mystic omb of thought, in whose vast depths lie the womb of thought, in whose vast depths he the Past, the Present, the Future,—the mighty gene-rator, who on Earth generates all the deeds of men, and with man-like shapes peoples the infi-nite beyond,—the dauntless seeker, who on the dread confines of being confronts the Creative Spirit of the Universe, and wreatles with him for his secrets.

This divine fire, who dare attempt to quench or control it? The sacrilegious who would handle this sublime essence as they do gas and steam,

In the beginning natural superiorities are readi-By their symathies not less than by their weaknesses men yield to guidance. So long as it is guidance and not direction, so long as real superiority is the condition of leadership, the relation between guides and guided is healthy. But in the imperfect social organizations, for the elastic play of natural tendencies is soon substi tuted the rigid pressure of artificial arrangements Men invent laws instead of discovering then Then bumanity is turned awry. Then in place of impartiality and freedom and natural growth there in proportion to the rigidity of the convention-ordinances—one sidedness, tyranny, compres-on. The human-arbitrary takes place of the divine free. Willingly or not, men have abdicated their native sovereignty: there is enforced submission: they are governed, ruled, commanded Their strength has passed away from them, to be centered in a caste, a class, a family. Above them, in permanent possession, absorbing their wills, controlling their thoughts, ordering those acts, are irresponsible masters, greedy monopo lists of power. Scorning men, defying God, jeal-ous, self-seeking, unsympathising, the first objects of the suspicion, envy, wrath, of these self consti-tuted, unballowed leaders are the men commissioned by Nature to be the guides of humanity. The mission of these is to enlighten to exalt—the aim of the former is to domineer over, to possess men. The inspired benefactors, the parents of new thoughts, the revealers and champions of great truths, they who are endowed with genius to vivify and enlarge the minds of their fellows, when they have not ended a life of persecution by the cross or the fagot, have nobly lived unacknowl-

edged to died unregretted.

Two hundred years ago a tribunal of theologians atting in Rome pronounced the assertion that the while quite an army of policemen were required to keep them in check outside. It was to proabsurd in philosophy, and to the assertor applied the rack to extort a retraction of this truth, which his genius had revealed in its high communings with God. More presumptuous, more blasphen ous than the angry denial of the movement of th earth, is the desial of the movement of the human mind. The same tribunal still sits in Rome, and to its officials in all quarters of the globe proclaims that in matters the most vital—his duty to God. his duty to his fellows,—judgment shall not unfold itself in the brain of man, but be passively acceptof from this tribunal, the privileged fabricator of eligious and moral laws. This inhuman, this codless proclamation, it endeavors to enact by means adapted to the condition of each land; by the gaol and gibbet in priest-rotted Italy-by gild ed sophistries, by feigned pliancy, by Judas kisses

Protestant America. Of all despotisms the sacerdotal is the most des olating, both its end and means being the direct subjection of the mind. Irresponsible Priests are worse enemies of mankind than Princes. Hating each other as rival usurpers with an unchristian hate, they have from necessity mostly leagued to gether to bemaster the intellect and soul; believ ng that he who could possess himself of the minds of men would own the treasure of treasures. But the selfish are ever short sighted. It is seldom given to thieves to enjoy their thefts. When Priests have robbed their brother of that which makes him poor tadeed, the wealth that he has lost excicheth not the robber; for by a deeplaw of Nature, which decrees the inviolability of the human soul, the moment the mind is invaded ceases to be a treasure. The contiguous breath he possessor bedims the splendor of the jewe reedom gives the only light by which it sparkles In subjection the mind pines and periahes. itself must it be poised, out of itself draw its within itself be its supreme tribunal. Else it has o spring for elevation, no self-renewing vitality, o self-rectifying force. It languishes, it sickens, it dwindles. But not alone. They who on the ly of holies lay sacriligious hands, the kill their brothers souls, they dwindle with who kill their brothers sous, they dwinned to it, they become little with the littleness they have caused. Look at Spain, at Portugal, at Italy, the People and their Priests. What an intellectual wilderness! What children are the People.

what wet and dry nurses their Pastors. Rome being the center of Catholicism, in the upper ranks of the Hierarchy there, an intellectual activity is maintained by the conflict thance rected against Protestantism in the freer co tries of Caristendom. No correspondent moral activity is visible. On the contrary, being predeminant, absolute, irresponsible, fiving in iso-lated grandeur high above the people, the upper Clergy in Rome is further than almost any class of men in the world out of the circle of the conditions needed for the growth and sourishment of Chris tian morality -of self sacrifice and brotherly love. Hence, the Prelates in Rome have ever been rapacity, arrogance, ambition, sensuality: alternating these indulgences on occasion, as at the present moment, with vindictiveness and

Follow the Catholic Priest to England, or, better still, to the United States. Here, without losing the vices inherent in such a theocracy, they become morally as well as intellectually invigorated in the light kindled by Protestantism, to the rated in the light kindled by recessantism, to the which they are so unwillingly exposed. They do their best to put out this hated light, feeling that they can never be at home in it, that in the end it must be fatal to them. In Protestant countries Priests of Rome always cut somewhat the figure

What intellectual force it has Catholicism owes to Protestantism. By Protestantism I do not here nean merely Calvinism, or Anglicanism, or Lu-heranism, or any other sectarian ism, but the imperishable spirit of mental freedom, which has all ages burst up through the thick crust of newspapers, "than a deafening shout of welcome

ecclesiastical usurpation—the perennial protest of the soul against spiritual authority—the continuous assertion of the rights of conscience. This spiritus the moral life of humanity. The Romish Church, striving ever to crush it, has found in this strife a permanent stimulant to intellectual exertion. In the midst of Protestant Churches themselves, this same spirit, struggling ever for absolute liberty, rises up from a deep, protesting against priestly dominion h Its sublimest manifestation was ever tempered. Its sublimest manifestation was against Catholicism through the great Luther, under whose mighty blows the Papacy staggered, In the throes of its despair it gave birth to Jesuit ism which is the offspring of the collision be tween light and darkness, and which gives evi dence in its nature of its monstrous parentage, exhibiting the cold glitter which intellectual light maker on a ground of moral darkness. Jesuitism is now the indispensable armor of Popery.

With the advancement of culture the clorical

With the advancement of culture to is overtopped by the literary and scienti A vivifying book rarely comes now a days from the Clergy, Protestant or Catholic. Creeds are not the nurseries of originality. Original minds, or their ideas. on their side, are prope to interrogate creeds with very little reverence; and a heart of deep sympathies solves all theological questions in the flame of its Love and Justice. On the other hand, Priests, while arrogating to

themselves a spiritual superiority, reflect the of the population around them.
of the population around them.
naster. Thus the priest of Mexico
the Cardinal in Rome and the fights cocks, and the Cardinal in Anglican Bishop in London play whist. The successors of St John and St Peter fighting cocks and playing whist while Christendom is agasp or want of a revivifying faith! In all things, how effects and causes interplay one upon the other. Some conclusions with the which we will con

That a man should never give permanent or irresponsible power over himself to any other man.
That as men are wisely wary of trusting their purses or their persons to e should they refuse to trust their souls

That to do so, is to abdicate one's manhood. That Nature designs the mind to be developed,

That irresponsible rulers, priestly, or princely must in the main be knaves; for irresponsibility durates the conscience.

That force is the law of evil, that is, no law, but like all evil a breach of law.

ENGLAND.

The Religious Movement.

London, Friday, March 27, Correspondence of The Tribune. We are receiving fresh and still more forcible illustrations of the religious movement which was so fully described in a previous communication.-The seven days' debate on the Papal Aggression (so called,) in the House of Commons, afforded some striking expositions of our religious affairs, as well as some sad exhibitions of our religious intolerance. The old leaven of bigotry and exclusiveness, although presented under the cover of popular Protestantism, was painfully in opera tion. It was not only an anti-Roman, but an anti Catholic spirit that was displayed, by almost all the supporters of a legislative enactment against that reasonable development of their ecclesiastical system which the Romanists have found it necessary to make. And it is the self same spirit which wars most violently against

the religious movement in question.

But a still more remarkable illustration of this case has been furnished by Rev. Mr. Bennett's Farewell of St. Barnabas. The man and the burch alluded to are already familiar to you church alluded to are already familiar to your readers. Nor is this subject at all distinct from that of "Papal Aggression." The one was not only reacted upon by the other, but the forcible separation of the exemplary Pastor of Pimlico from his attached flock may be directly traced to the sgitation on the Papal question. The re-ligious movement generally, indeed, has been much affected by it; and Mr. Bennett fell a vic-tim to it mainly, if not altogether, because he was the foremost man in directing the religious Nor is this subject at all distinct from was the foremost man in directing the religious movement successfully to a practical end-sucl end being the restoration of the English Church's ancient Catholicity, and the revival of its Apos-tolical discipline. These spiritual fanatics of the Church, however, shows of necessity, clashed with the authority of the State, so long as such authority was in the hands of a Prime Minister like Lord John Russell, who, there is every rea-son to believe, has been the instigator of Mr. Bennett's dismissal from his incumbency by the Bushop of London—for dismissal it virtually was, although assuming the milder form of an apparent

resignation.

All this took place some three or four months ago. The popular fury was pointed against St. Barnabas by the Premier bimself, in his memorable letter to the Bishop of Durham. The Church was beset at times of Divine Service on Sundays. by the most territo mobs, which had to be beaten back from despoiling, as well as desecrating, the House of God, by a constabulary force within, itiate these mobs and their abettors, that the Bishop of London called upon one of the most devoted of his clergy, to fulfill an offer made many months before to resign, rather than give up what Mr. Bennett considered certain points of Church principle. A period of three months was found necessary to wind up the affairs of St. Barnabas, upon which an outlay of 120,000 ster-ling or upward, had recently been made, and which included, as well as the Church and College, schools, a religious Sisterhood, dispensary, pro

schools, a rengous vident club, soup-kitchen, and other charitable works for the poor, the benevolent schemes of their indefatigable pastor.

Lady-Day—this is the Church's Feast of the Annunciation—which is the 25th of March, was the time fixed upon for Mr. Bennett's departure as the ministry at St. Barnabas As his ministry at St. Barnabas from his cure. As his ministry at St. Barnabas was opened with an octave of services, so did he wish it to close. For the last eight days, therefore, he resumed fore, he resumed his ministerial duties in the church from which he had withdrawn since his virtual dismissal by the Bishop in December last. He preached three times—on the Friday night of the octave, and morning and evening on the Sun-His sermons abounded with allusions to the distracted state of the Church, and to his own pe culiar position; but there was no complaining on his own account, not a word of recrimination, not a breath of asger: all was Christian charity, be-

evolence and resignation.

And now for one illustration which this "farewell" presented, as to the religious movement. The crowds which attended these "farewell" services far exceeded any thing that had ever been witnessed before, more especially on the Sunday. To quote the account of one of the daily journals, "the crowd was terrific: so closeby packed were the persons inside, that many were compelled to hold their hats on the tops of sticks, there being no possibility of holding them in the usual manner." Yet there was no disorder, no clamor, no opposition whatever. When the crowds pressed into the church, and besieged its portals, in December last, it was to vituperate, to deride, to desecrate: now it was to evince reverence, to exhibit sympathy, to receive instruction. The contrast was most remarkable. It was such a throng of worshippers as perhaps no other church in this great metropolis could present; and when addressed from the pulpit in words of plous exhortation, and affectionate encouragement, by him who not more than three months before was the object of popular odium, their demeanor was that of dutiful children, listening to the counsels a beloved parent. Surely this was an extraor cinary reaction. No proof could well be stronger of the progress which the Religious Movement and the frowns of the Bishops.

and the frowns of the Bishops.

The day following this extraordinary occasion was followed by even more striking proofs of the same purport. The parishioners met in public meeting to the number of many hundreds, of all classes, from the titled aristocracy to the poorest of the poor—all to unite in expressing their love for Mr. Bennett as their devoted pastor, and sorrow for his approaching departure from among them. They unanimously adopted a protest against the Bishop's conduct in causing his re-moval, and an address to the reverend gentleman himself, re-assuring him of their grateful respect, and declaring how keenly they felt their loss and The poor also came forward with their own tokens of affection and veneration. They had clubbed their sixpences and shillings to purchase a small silver tea-pot, which was presented in their name by a workingman, who conveyed their sentiments in simple but energetic terms. They also entered their own protest against the Bishop. Mr. Bennetthimself was then introduced. "No sonner was be perceived," says introduced. "No scener was he perceived," says the report of the meeting which appeared in the

arose, accompanied by waving of hats and hand herchiefs, and such clamorous expression of good will as might be expected from the unsophisti cated class of whom the majority of the assemblage was composed. Mr. Bennett, it was evi dent, adds the report, "felt deeply the gratify-ing demonstrations, but, struggling with his feelings, over which he is known to possess an extra-ordinary control, he sat down for a few minutes to recover himself, and then rose to address the meeting." Much eloquent visuleation of the principles on which he had acted - much cordial affect tion for the flock he was about to leave-much valuable counsel to them-many words of love and charity toward all men, did his address contain, which drew forth the sobs and tears of many who heard him, particularly the poor, whose constant friend he had ever been. Then the tokens stant friend he had ever been. Then the token of love and affection he had received, and which he enumerated-a silver cross from the posilver font from the catechumens, an inastant from the children of one school, a pair of candle sticks from those of another, and now a silver now a silver tes pot from another portion of the poor; and when to these is added the testimonial now rais ing by the wealthier of his parishioners and ad ers, and which already amounts to ab 16,000 sterling-surely these speak volumes as to the sympathies of the people in the religious movement with which he has identified himself, as well as exhibiting their feelings of high regard r the man. These demonstration, marked the eve

more solemn and more sorrowful occasion. Next day was the Feast of the Annunciation—a joyous f-stival of the Church, but a day of gloom to St. Barnabas, the influence of which will not soon pass away. It was the closing scene of Mr. Bennett's pastoral 'abors there, and had it been the funeral of a father or mother, scarcely could the lamentation and awe of many of the people have been exceeded. There was, as usual, Holy Com-munion at 7 in the morning, Evening Prayer at 9, and Holy Communion again at 11. There were nearly 200 communicants at the first Communion, and about 600 at the second. This was the last time they were to receive any ministration at Mr Bennett's hands, and its solemnity was overpow ering. At the close of the impressive service, the retiring pastor pronounced the parting benediction in a most solemn manner, and then f his knees before the altar, to pour out the feelings of his heart in private prayer. Meanwhile a proof his heart in private prayer. cession was formed in the chancel, consisting of the choristers and priests, headed by the chur wardens, and preceded by the verger, which passed slowly along the nave to the west door, and thence round to the college, chanting, as reg-ularly as their emotion would allow them, that beautiful and appropriate psalm.

By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept The effect was most exciting, and of the scene which ensued no words can convey any proper dea. "The congregation," says one account who had hitherto been restrained by the ser vices in which they had been engaged, and per haps also by the presence of their beloved pastor, could no longer control their feelings, and followed in an unanimous burst of sorrow. We have cunder similar circumstances," it continues, We have often served the female portion of an assemblage give way to over excited feelings; but it was scarcely ever our lot to witness such undeniable evidences of depression in the rougher sex, who one and all seemed to be overwhelmed with sad forebodings, and to think that this severe blow aimed at their Church effered an occasion on which they might

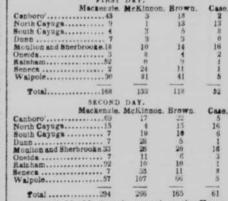
the movement is producing. The removal of Mr. Bennett was doubtless determined upon, in the joint councils of Lord John Russell and the Bishop of London, with the view, and in the hope of arresting the movement. But it has had, and will continue to have, quite a contrary effect. As Latimer said to Ridley at the stake, " Be of good heer, brother, we shall kindle such a torch England as I trust in God shall never be extinguished. So say the Churchmen of St. Barna-bas: their convictions appear more confident now than ever, that an impression has been produced in favor of the Catholic principles and ritualism of the Church of England, of such depth and in-

The Bishops, however, are taking steps to extinguish all such feelings. Being desired to meet in Convocation, or in Synod, they are content to assemble privately, not to say secretly, and scheme how they may best obstruct a movement which threatens so seriously to disturb their luxurious ease, their aristocratic pride, and their worldly convenience, as State Bishops. They dare not venture to ask for a revision of the Prayer Book, which, being the law of the land, would require the interposition of Parliament and they know that to once begin to tamper with that Book, there would be no security for either creeds, or sacraments, or rites. But reparing, it is said, to bind down the Clergy hey can) so tightly to the mere letter of th bric, as to reduce the public services of the Church to the coldest and most meager form. Such a step will only serve to precipitate the crisis, and hasten that which is now but too plainly foreseen-a rapture in the State Estab ishment, and the institution of a Free Church. R.

CANADA.

The Haldimand Election-Mr. Mackenzie and the Provocial Government-Church Affairs -Canadian Commerce - Disturbances on the Western Railroad, &c. &c.

TORONTO, Wednesday, April 15, 1851. The result of the Haldimand election verifies the correctness of the impression I stated re specting the chances of the various candidate nominated at the time of the nomination. Mac kenzie is elected. The following is the result of each day's polling:



Although Mr. Mackenzie goes into the House as an independent Reformer, his election must be regarded as a defeat of the Government, who used all the influence at their command to prevent his return. At the kustings he boldly denounced many points of their policy. The man whom the Government opposed to him occupies the position as editor of the news: paper organ of the Government. the Cabinet will mourn over the defeat of Mr. Brown, I learn that it is much chagrined at the return of Mr. McKenzie. He will give them trouble in the House, when they attempt to carry things with a high hand. The result of this ele tion is but an index to the general political feel ing of Upper Canada. There is little doubt that at the next general election the Government w be utterly defeated in Upper Canada, and that, too, not by the old-fashioned Tories or retro gressives of any color, but by advanced reformers. It is Universally conceded that the Attorney-Gen eral West has not the remotest chance o returned by his present constituency. On com-ing into office, the Government made loud pro-fessions of Reform, but they have pursued a lit-tle, truckling, miserable policy, that has alienated the great majority of their best supporters, men who supported them from principle and not merely from the hope of securing office or reward. The Churches of England and Scotland, in this

ovince, have each sent home an agent to use their influence to prevent the passing of the prom ised ministerial measure for giving authority to the Canadian Legislature to secularize the Cler-gy Reserves. The Hon. Wim. Morris is the agent of the Church of England. The hope of these two State-favored denominations is that the influ-ence of the Bishops in the House of Lords may be sufficient to prevent the passing of the mea-sure. Whether their reliance be well founded or not, it is certain that the existing Imperial statute providing for a distribution of the revenues of the Reserves, was introduced into Parliament by Loc ohn Hussell at the instance of the Archbishon Canterbury. If the Government here understood its duty, it would make short work of this inter-

feres cenian local question of the lawn sleeved gentry in England. The Constitution of 1701 ex-pressly gave power to the Legislature to deal with this question. The usurpation of that right by the Imperial Legislature, in 1840, ought to be ignored by our Government, who should at once receed to dispose of the question by local legis-lation. This opinion is maintained by a very large

ation This opinion is maintained by a very large class of our population, but it is a proceeding to which the Government utterly refuses to listen. The Quebec Board of Trade, in its annual Report, just published thus discourses on the subject of the Commercial and Maritime policy of England as respects Canada.

Within that period no public event has occurred materially affecting the trade of Canada. Free Trade, after a trial of several year, does not seem to have been productive, in this country, at least, of that ruin and decay which many feared would flow from it, nor has the repeal of the Navigation Laws, so far as the effects of that measure can be judged of from the short of that measure can be judged of from the short experience we have had of it, led to those inits. rious results which were predicted even by our immediate predecessors. On the contrary, we believe the agricultural and trading interests of the country were never in a more sound and properous condition than at present, while ship belled ing, which may be called its staple manufacture has certainly experienced no check, the amount of tunnage new on the stocks in the Province being greater than at any former period. The Coancil therefore think they have great reason to coagustulate the Board that the 'firm belief' of a corner Council, expressed in a petition to the June, 1848, is likely to be realized, viz: 'that the merchants, shipowners, and ship-builders of Canada have no cause to fear the competition of foreigners on fair and equal terms in either external or internal navi gation.

One of the Postal reforms introduced under the new system requires the Postmasters to estra to the publishers all newspapers not taken out of the office, with the reason therefor, instead of sending them to the dead letter office, as under the se

The Governor refuses to send any troops to prevent or check disturbances among the laborers of the Great Western Railroad. The Home Government very properly refuses to allow the military to be used for merely police purposes. A plu has been suggested for creating a police force to keep peace along the line, toward whose support the directors of the Great Western Railroad offer to contribute \$2,000 a year. The Common Council of the city of Hamilton has resolved to contribute contribute \$2 \$1,500 for the same object.

INDIANA.

A Child shot by her Futher-Intemperance-Hereditary Descent-Spurzhelm and Para nology-Railroads, their increase in the West - Education - County Seminaries -Plank Ronds, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
NonLESVILLE, Ind. Thursday, April R My last communication was dated Shelbyville a county town of increasing importance, situated

in a direct line 44 miles south of here. But to come from that place to this it is preferable to take the Shelbyville and Edinburg Railreadrunning southwest 16 miles to its intersection with the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad-and thence to Indianapolis, thence on the Peru and In. dianapolis Railroad 22 miles to this place; being On that route a distance of 65 miles. But that is the most judicious route. This place, the county town of Hamilton County, is increasing rapidly in population, enterprise and wealth. The Hailman has been completed to this place but a shorttime, but since it became known that it would be constructed the population and business of the place has been doubled. It is pleasantly located on east side of White river - a beautiful sheetand in the heart of a part of Indiana, which for beauty and fertility of soil is not surpassed in the Western country.

A few days ago the Circuit Court at Greenfield

determined a case of material importance. It is volved the murder of Mrs. Sarah A. Hudson by

her own father, Thomas Kennedy, eight months ago. It appeared in evidence he came to be house about 9 o'clock in the evening, and shitler dead, through the window. He had been in prise eight mouths, prior to his trial. He is about 9 years of age, and apparently quite emaciated to body and broken in spirits by his long topserstion. It is said he was intoxicated when he competed the award action. mitted the awful crime. His own daughters swore as coolly against his life, as they said be had been cool and deliberate in the murder of his child. The whole case evinces the truth of the doctrine expressed in the proverb (rather says apothegm,) "Like parent like child." He (Tax spothegm.) "Like parent like child." He (Tax Kennedy) is in his organization peculiarly animi, and his habitual treatment of his wife and didren, and his wife's conduct, all went to ship that bad feelings, propensities, proclivities, and everything bad or abnormal are hereditary. It's a sad sickening thought that the world is to mil on, perhaps for long and calamitous ages before the high and sublime truths of Phrenology, so the high and sublime truths of Phrenology, so clearly and patriotically preached by Spursberr and the Court The laws of Nature, in all their operat evinced in the perpetual causes and effects that surround us, demonstrate that the human family can never become what it may and ought to be can hever become what it may and ought to until the laws regulating intermarriage, crim, and punishment, are materially and radically changed. Persons who are atrongly predisposed to disease, dissipation and crime, by a bal of

acts in the propagation of the human species.— Legislators are in the dark, wilfully or igno I have spoken of Railroads in the preceding part of this article, and in previous letters. The signs of the times are, that in less than ten years Indiana will have more miles of Railroad than any State of the Union. Plank Roads are being any State of the Union. Plank Roads a extensively made in these parts of the One has just been completed between Indians polis and Greenfield, on the National Road-dis tance, 22 miles. It will be continued on a Knightstown, 14 miles farther East, and con pleted to the latter place in two or three months These Plank Roads are fine in this muddy courtry. They are easily and cheaply constructedtry. They are easily and cacopity country. They are durable, lasting from eight to ten years

ganism, have no natural law to sanction the

with little repairs.

The cause of Education is commanding creased interest in the State. If the new Constitution shall be adopted, the foolish fabrical county seminaries, connected with the sus machinery, will fail to the ground. They has injured, very materially, the Common Schools Indiana. A fine seminary of this kind is see aearly completed in this town, some 60 by 5, two stories high, at a cost of about \$4,000, but it adopted, as it will, in all probability-perhaps

Robbers in Turkey.

The Tribune translates the following letter from the correspondence of the All gemeine Zeitung, dated March 1:

A good deal of excitement has been produced in Smyrna by the operations of a large gang of banditti, who for several years have been levying on the Provinces, and a part of whom have lately been seized and put in prison. Certain English commercial houses, which have hitherto sustained a character of high respectability, are implicated as confederates and receivers of the stolen goods, These Englishmen attempted to bribe the robbers to silence, and promised them the aid of their representatives, when they should be brought to trial. The robbers accepted the terms, and refused to make any disclosures to the police. It was not till they were put to torture that they made some half-confessions. The Englishmen who were implicated were not prepared for this and they began to fear the sentence of banish ment, which Halil Pacha had already moved against them at the Sublime Ports. Their guilt having been made public, they applied to the English Consul, who was thrown into a state of great excitement, and appealing to a recent en actment, demanded the abolition of torture. Told official made the case known at Constanticoples and the Chief of the Police was deposed and atrested. It is generally thought that the English Government will obtain the clearing of its subjects, unless it withholds its demands, in order to have an occasion to repeat the exploits which it performed the last year in Greece and Portugal.

-We have recently had fresh accounts of an